



## THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY  
RUFUS KING, EDITOR.  
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1860.REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.  
FOR PRESIDENT.  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,  
OF ILLINOIS.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.  
HANEBAL HAMILIN,  
OF MAINE.All Honor to New York.  
The following mortal tribute to the Republicans of New York who were in attendance at the Chicago Convention, from the Chicago *Press & Tribune*, will meet a hearty endorsement from their fellow-Republicans throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The exceedingly happy manner in which the Republicans of New York, in and out of the Convention, receive the nomination of Lincoln—excuse from the delegates from all other States. Compiled by the power of numbers to sacrifice an eminent statesman to whom they were bound by the ties of gratitude, admiration and affection, they yield their preference with the grace which becomes men devoted to principles rather than individuals, and promise to support the successful man that warm, generous and sincere support which the Republicans of New York know how to give.

Their earnestness for the maintenance of Republican principles, in spite of the disappointment which they unquestionably feel, is a tribute to the expressed preference of Illinois, which she will be sure to remember. Mr. Lincoln, fortunately, is worthy of the admiration which is due to exalted patriotism and to eminent personal ability and worth. And if New York has her regret, lost the man of her choice, she has won a candidate who, if elected as he surely will be, will win the affection and command the approbation of the great Empire State.

The Scene at the Nominations.  
The Chicago *Journal* thus graphically describes the scene which followed the adoption of the motion to make the nomination unanimous:

The chairman announced the vote—carried unanimously. In an instant, as if by magic, the entire crowd, the numerous scores of people, delegates and spectators—men and women—numbering in all not less than fifteen thousand souls—sprang to their feet, and cheered, deafeningly, the name of the chosen man, from every quarter of the house.

Men waved their hats—laid their handkerchiefs—referred their written papers—and all responded with very joy. This wild excitement was kept up for some time, and then never to be forgotten, by those present, a spectacle that was worth a man's life-time to witness. It made one feel good all over.

It was a manifestation of earnest feeling—gushing out of the heart's abundance—demonstrating the intense and sincere love of those who love a great Principle for its sake.

Disturbance at Sack City.—We learn from the *Pioneer* that on Tuesday of last week a couple of intoxicated ratsers, being refused liquor at the saloon of CASPER BOLLMAN, proceeded to violence, and soon after brought to their aid sixteen or eighteen more “few followers of the base son,” who broke nearly everything breakable in the establishment. With some difficulty they were arrested, Dr. WARREN and one or two other citizens being slightly wounded, and a protracted scuffle ensued.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President, with the following result:

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.  
THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE NOMINATIONS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The expectation which was generally prevalent Friday morning, that the balloting would commence, caused an immense crowd around the Wigwam Hall, and the doors before the opening. As soon as that doors were open, in a few moments filled every available inch of sitting or standing room.

At ten minutes after 12, the Chairman stepped upon his desk, but it was some time before the Convention could be brought to order.

Rev. Mr. Green, of the Baptist Tabernacle Church, offered a prayer, which the Chaperon directed not one of the delegates but the audience to refrain from demonstrations of applause.

The Secretary read an invitation from the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, inviting him to an excursion over the Lake. Left on the table.

The Secretary read a letter from the working men of Williamsburgh, Brooklyn and Green Point, N. Y., desiring the delegates to pronounce opinion as to whether it was in justice and equity to allow them out of farms and lots for actual settlers. Laid on the table, and entered on the records.

The motion to ballot, made by Mr. Goodrich, of Minnesota, at the afternoon session.

Mr. Blodget, of Md., presented additional credentials of delegates to fill up the delegation from that State.

Mr. Chandler, of Texas, wished to know if that would increase his power to increase the number in that State.

Mr. Cole, of Md., said that they came with a full delegation elected, but upon arriving here, only eleven were present. The delegation held a meeting and filled the vacancies.

The chair understood that the vote would be sixteen, sixteen delegates casting eight votes.

Mr. Armour, of Md., objected to the delegation being reduced, as portion of the delegation from that State and filled the vacancies with people who came from where.

God Almighty only knows what our delegates had laid them up with outsiders.

The question was put whether Maryland should have five additional votes, and it was lost.

The Convention then decided to proceed to ballot.

Mr. Evans of New York, asked whether it was in order to present names for nomination. The Chair decided it was in order without debate.

At that point the Pennsylvania delegation complained that outsiders were occupying the seats, and some time was expended in getting them out.

Laid on table—“call the roll.”

Mr. Evans of New York—Mr. Chateron in the order of business, the Convention has no right to nominate as a candidate to be nominated by this Convention for the office of President of the United States, William H. Seward, of New York.

Hon. N. B. Judd, of Illinois named Hon. Abraham Lincoln.

New Jersey presented Hon. William L. Darrow.

Pennsylvania named Hon. Simon Cameron.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, named Hon. Salmon P. Chase.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, in behalf of his delegation, seconded the name of Abraham Lincoln.

Michigan seconded the nomination of William H. Seward, of New York.

Mr. Corwin, named Hon. John McLean of Ohio.

Hon. Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, seconded the name of William H. Seward.

Kansas seconded the name of William H. Seward.

Mr. North, of Minnesota, seconded the nomination of William H. Seward.

Ohio seconded the nomination of Abraham Lincoln.

The names of each of the candidates were read with applause.

The names of Seward and Lincoln were greeted with deafening plaudits, and despite the rage of the Speaker and the calls of the delegates, it seemed almost impossible to quiet the uproar.

A correspondent says, that if there is a general use that hirdlings upon the farm are working upon the ten-hour system, it will be necessary for farmers to make special contracts when they help to lay claim to the land, so as to be allowed to labor.

One of his neighbors, the writer says, in hiring a man at \$100 a month, as a common farm laborer, stipulated that he should do the morning milking before sunrise, and the evening milking after sunset, and, of course, not to work at any tedious rite.

In our own case, we are willing to accept the ten-hour rule, but not as some of the Irish laborers are disposed to interpret it, that is, not to work over ten hours a day, and never work many days, which, of course, is not at the employee's loss. As a general rule, these will equalize the working-days through the year, and hours.

Day laborers, however, should be allowed to go from one to three miles to their work, and work for us ten good hours per day, and with that we content. If men who hire by the month or by the year, as laborers of all work upon a farm, will do the same, then our plan will work to his advantage, and we know that farmers generally want the earliest possible information upon the subject, for it is of importance, and will involve the necessity, if adhering to the general rule of a radical change in the programme of work upon all small farms.

Let us hear what is the “custom of the trade,” for that is the only law regulating the hours of farm labor, in how far the ten-hour rule is prevalent.

An Accomplished Female Swindler—The Shrewd Trick on Record.

From the *Christian Daily Inquirer*.

Yesterday morning a well-dressed female alighted from a carriage in front of one of the largest and most fashionable dry goods houses on Front Street, and, without any notice, was asked to show some samples. After looking over the stock she selected one worth forty dollars, handling the salesman in payment a hundred-dollar bill, of the genuineness of which she was perfectly satisfied, and, having paid it, she pronounced it perfectly good. The change was then handed to the customer, when she pointed out some blemish in the shawl, which had not previously been noticed. The salesman, however, was unaccustomed to the return of her money, which was due, and the bill once more placed in a nest little portmanteau, from which it had but a minute before been extracted.

The saleswoman, however, was disappointed at finding the sale, so fully insisted upon her looking over the stock, telling her he did not doubt she could be satisfied, and regretting that he had not a duplicate of the one she had first chosen. Finally, however, she was about to leave, she elicited the saleswoman thirty-three dollars for her first selection, which, owing to the blemish, he thought best to accept notwithstanding a rule to the contrary, and the bill was accordingly paid. The shawl was then neatly enveloped, the hundred-dollar bill again brought forth, and the change carefully put away, when the lady stepped over the carriage and was about to leave, he was surprised to learn that the hundred-dollar bill was a counterfeit. The lady had given the saleswoman a hundred-dollar bill, and she had substituted it for the counterfeit. She is an embezzler, has not been since, and probably never will be again, at least in that establishment.

From Dr. Henry A. Doherty.

Dr. Schlesier has removed from my feet one of my feet with great pain and without pain.

From Dr. George H. Butler.

Great display of Piano Fortes,



## TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

More Fraudulent Operations Come to Light in New York.

New York, May 17—3 P. M.—  
Borrowers are afraid of a fraudulent over-issue of the stock of the Pacific  
Steamship Company, and the develop-  
ments have not only depressed the market  
value of the shares of the Company, but the  
stock has been seriously affected for the  
few days. The Secretary of the Company  
has been missing since Tuesday last. An  
investigation into the matter is now going on.

Lincoln and Douglas.

Washington, May 19.—Col.  
Lincoln's leader in the Cross, that  
Lincoln was nominated by the Rep-  
ublicans because they considered Doug-  
lass would be defeated at Baltimore, and that  
Lincoln, therefore, would carry the whole  
Northwest, and be elected, if Douglass was  
not nominated.

## LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

Congregational Proceedings.

Washington, May 19—3 P. M.—  
The House proceeded to the considera-  
tion of private bills.

The House went into Committee of the  
Whole on the State of the Union for general  
consideration.

Washington, of Maine, in connection  
with comments on the Dred Scott decision,  
said that the Supreme Court is a despotic  
and irresponsible power, and that  
it is time to do away with it, instituting  
that

the parties stand with Jefferson for  
freedom, and not with the oligarchy of South-  
ern slave-traders, for whom the so-called  
Dred Scott was established.

Mr. Cox would know whether Mr.  
Ward had written to him speech before  
the Convention.

Mr. Martin, of Ohio, spoke of the existing  
situation in Missouri and of the necessity  
of returning to the true principles of  
the spirit of the Constitution and sectionalism.

Mr. Cox showed that it had always been  
the object to cultivate harmony and brother-  
hood, and expressed the hope that the  
Democrats would be more successful in  
their efforts to do so, who will take the  
wind out of the sails of all Secessionists.

Mr. Ward had written out some scriptural  
text to sustain his anti-slavery views and  
intended to publish them. At times of  
adjournment in only eight numbers were pre-  
pared.

Seneca.—Mr. Hale introduced a bill to  
provide for the reception of the Senate Com-  
mittee on the Special Committee on  
Indian Affairs, reported the House bill to ap-  
point a Special Committee of Indian Affairs for  
Washington Territory, and also an Indian  
Agent.

Mr. Collier moved to amend—  
all temporary  
rules, from the President was re-  
quested.

Mr. Hale.—The message calls the at-  
tention of Congress to the capture of the  
slaver Wilkes, with 507 negroes, by Capt.  
Grimes, of the steamer "Winnipeg," and  
their removal to Key West.

The bill was introduced back to Afri-  
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cover all the slaves.

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## COMMERCIAL.

NON-METARY.

Saturday, P. M., May 19, 1860.

Exchange has been quite firm during the past week, but the current rates are unchanged, buying at \$1.00 and selling at \$1.00. The decrease in expense of produce is the cause of the present decline in the market, there is no probability of a further advance in the prices, besides a slight one again, as during the past month.

Currency is fair, supply the banks taking

all the offerings of strictly good business paper.

MEET. PRICE, FARMER & CO: quote:

1. American Gold—Quoted previous to 1858 . . . . .

2. Quarter to do . . . . .

3. Half to do . . . . .

4. One to do . . . . .

5. Five Francs . . . . .

6. English Shillings . . . . .

7. Spanish Quarters (per cent) . . . . .

8. German Crowns . . . . .

9. French Crowns . . . . .

10. Guineas . . . . .

11. American Gold—Quoted previous to 1858 . . . . .

12. Quarter to do . . . . .

13. Half to do . . . . .

14. One to do . . . . .

15. Five Francs . . . . .

16. English Shillings . . . . .

17. Spanish Quarters (per cent) . . . . .

18. German Crowns . . . . .

19. French Crowns . . . . .

20. Guineas . . . . .

21. American Gold—Quoted previous to 1858 . . . . .

22. Quarter to do . . . . .

23. Half to do . . . . .

24. One to do . . . . .

25. Five Francs . . . . .

26. English Shillings . . . . .

27. Spanish Quarters (per cent) . . . . .

28. German Crowns . . . . .

29. French Crowns . . . . .

30. Guineas . . . . .

31. American Gold—Quoted previous to 1858 . . . . .

32. Quarter to do . . . . .

33. Half to do . . . . .

34. One to do . . . . .

35. Five Francs . . . . .

36. English Shillings . . . . .

37. Spanish Quarters (per cent) . . . . .

38. German Crowns . . . . .

39. French Crowns . . . . .

40. Guineas . . . . .

41. American Gold—Quoted previous to 1858 . . . . .

42. Quarter to do . . . . .

43. Half to do . . . . .

44. One to do . . . . .

45. Five Francs . . . . .

46. English Shillings . . . . .

47. Spanish Quarters (per cent) . . . . .

48. German Crowns . . . . .

49. French Crowns . . . . .

50. Guineas . . . . .

51. American Gold—Quoted previous to 1858 . . . . .

52. Quarter to do . . . . .